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NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE
OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this Bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, The Crippled Child, or in the monthly news letter of this Society, The Crippled Child Bulletin, are not listed in this Bulletin.

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, to state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and to public or private institutions or agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children.

108. Annual Report, Missouri Society for Crippled Children, 1939-1940. Missouri Society for Crippled Children, 520 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 15 pp. (Mimeo graphed)

Stories of service rendered to individual cases alternate in this report with statistics on services rendered, financial statements, and reports and recommendations on the activities of county committees.

An analysis of the services given to one fifteen-year old girl showed that, besides the \$60 spent from the Society's funds to help buy an artificial leg, the cost to the Society was: 35 letters written and 81 received; 26 phone calls or office conferences, with a record made of each; an examination at a diagnostic clinic of the state treatment services; transportation through passes secured on a railroad; taxi service; and overnight lodging for the girl in a boarding home.

The report shows that during 1940, 413 cases were worked on, with service pending for 284, 88 cases hospitalized, and 41 given contingent fund service, such as that described in the above paragraph.

In the field of promotional publicity, the Society reports, among other accomplishments, 15,000 first class letters mailed; 28,799 appeal letters sent; 23,000 copies of the News Bulletin distributed; distribution of 51,500 copies of three articles about the work which were published in other magazines; 23 scripts and other shorter announcements presented by radio; and 75 manuals sent to county chairmen, correspondents, and other workers. [These figures are for both 1939 and 1940.]

109. Bain, Katherine, M.D. Racial aspects of maternal and child health. The Child, May, 1941. Vol. 5, No. 11, pg. 273.

Discusses the comparative prevalence of certain diseases among White mothers and children and among those of Negro and other minority racial groups. Rickets, tuberculosis, and syphilis are discussed as among the diseases more common to, or more severe with the Negro; infantile paralysis, congenital anomalies and diabetes are discussed as those more common to, or more severe with, the White. Possible explanations of these differences are advanced throughout the article.

110. Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii, Report for Fiscal Year 1940. Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dec., 1940. 125 pp.

Five pages of this report are devoted to the activities of the Bureau of Services for Crippled Children.

Among other things, this Bureau in its 1940 Fiscal Year built up its register to 1,598 children, 412 more than the previous year; hospitalized 125 children - 62 orthopedic, 57 eye cases, and 33 harelip and cleft palate - for a total of 3,298 hospital days; provided 25 orthopedic cases with 2,156 days of convalescent home care and six orthopedic, five eye and 20 harelip and cleft palate cases with 724 days foster home care; conducted a six weeks speech improvement class for 24 harelip and cleft-palate cases; and discovered approximately 450 cardiac children by a circular letter survey.

The program of public education, of consultation and conference service for local nurses and physicians, and of further staff education is described. Statistical analyses of the cases by age, sex, county and diagnosis are given.

111. Child with Cerebral Palsy, The. Missouri Society for Crippled Children, 520 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Spring, 1941. 7 pp. (Mimeo graphed.) (Limited number available for free distribution.)

This is the report of a symposium conducted by Dr. Frank Dickson at the annual meeting of the Missouri Society for Crippled Children held in Kansas City in April, 1940. Drs. J. Archer O'Reilly and Robert McE. Schauffler, and Miss Marion Strauss participated in this discussion with Dr. Dickson.

Causes, symptoms, mentality, speech defects, methods of treatment, education, occupational therapy, institutional care and prevention are the phases of the problem which this report covers.

112. Courses in vocational guidance and allied subjects, summer of 1941. Occupations, May, 1941. Vol. 19, No. 8, pg. 595.

The following courses listed in this article indicate by their titles that they will be of special interest to workers for the handicapped:

- + Univ. of Chicago - Psychology and Treatment of Deviate Children - Sherman; Brown - June 24 to August 28
- ✗ Univ. of Colo. - Psychology in Education of Exceptional Children - Garrison - June 16 to July 18
- Columbia Univ. - sequence on Guidance and Personnel Work with the Handicapped - July 7 to August 15
- New York University - Physically and Mentally Atypical Children - Zorbaugh - June 3 to June 27.
- + Rutgers Univ. - Atypical Child - Sanderson - June 30 to August 8
- ✗ Univ. of Texas - Individual Differences and Exceptional Children - Knight - June 5 to July 16; July 16 to August 25.

For a list of additional summer courses, see article No. 116 in this Bulletin.

113. Facts about Crippled Children. U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 1941. 15 pp. Free.

This is the fourth yearly pamphlet with this title, describing the Federal-State services for crippled children which were established as a result of the Social Security Act. It contains statistical information on the services provided and money expended in the fiscal year 1939-1940, and on the money available to, and approved for, each state for the 1940-1941 fiscal year. It lists the state agencies administering service for crippled children.

114. From Bored Wife to Board Member. 1940. St. Louis Society for Crippled Children, 520 North Grand Ave., St. Louis, Missouri. 14 pp.

An annual report of a county society for crippled children, printed in the form of seven hand-written, informal letters. Each letter describes an important phase of the society's activities - physical care and treatment, camping, parties and other forms of recreation, home teaching, educational publicity, fund raising, and administration. A typewritten list of 1940 receipts and disbursements closes the last letter.

In 1940, the Society provided or secured treatment, care, appliances, etc. for 242 children. It sent 47 to summer camp. It employed seven teachers for 40 homebound crippled children. It distributed 850 copies of its 1939 annual report, sponsored 13 radio programs; secured 31 newspaper stories, and provided 21 addresses to clubs.

115. Goodwill Industries ["Financial and Service Reports of Goodwill Industries Reporting for 1940 ..."] National Association of Goodwill Industries, 2102 West Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis. 12 pp.

"Seventy-two local Goodwill Industries, reporting to the Executive office of the national Goodwill Industries organizations for the year 1940, reported

Total different persons employed in Goodwill Industries - 31,022
Hours of employment provided - 7,748,120

...
Opportunity wages paid to physically, mentally and socially handicapped people - \$2,482,802."

The figure given above [31,022] as the total number of persons employed includes not only handicapped persons employed for a longer period of time, but also persons employed for short periods of time, who exchange their labor for necessitous articles of merchandise in Goodwill stores. A table classifying the workers employed during the last payroll period of 1940 shows that the 72 Industries employed a total of 5,973 workers during that period, of whom 1,426 were classified as "Orthopedic, Organic and General Health Disabilities."

This report includes also a directory of Goodwill Industries, and seven tables showing services provided, types of persons served, and various financial reports and statistics for each of the 72 Industries.

116. Greenleaf, Walter J. Guidance Courses in Summer Sessions and Fall Semesters, 1941. Misc. Pamphlet 2549, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. 28 pp.

The following courses listed in this pamphlet indicate by their titles that they will be of special interest to workers for the handicapped:

- ✗ Univ. of Calif. - The Exceptional Child - Keys - June 30 to August 8
- ✗ Univ. of Colo. - Individual Differences - Garrison - June 16 to July 18
- ✗ Wayne Univ. - Guidance and Occupational Information for the Handicapped - Lee - June 23 to August 2
- ✗ Univ. of Minn. - Education of Handicapped Children - Rockwell - June 16 to July 25
- ✗ Western Reserve Univ. - Psychology of Individual Differences - Simpson - June 23 to August 1
- ✗ Marywood College - Psychology of Exceptional Children - Sr. M. Bernardina - June 28 to August 5
- ✗ Pa. State College - Education of Exceptional Children - Bernreuter - June 30 to August 8

For a list of additional summer courses, see article No. 112 in this Bulletin.

117. Howett, Harry H. Committee on the Physically Handicapped of the National Conference of Social Work. Journal of Exceptional Children, May, 1941. Vol. 7, No. 8, pg. 322.

This Committee, which was appointed by the President of the 1940 Conference following two papers read by Mr. Howett at that Conference, was created to study the common needs of the physically handicapped and to point out ways in which the agencies interested in this field of service may cooperate in the advancement of this total program.

"In considering the problems of the physically handicapped which may be of common interest to the National Private Agencies, the committee can certainly include (a) the prompt discovery of all the physically disabled, (b) the proper type of physical diagnosis and treatment as soon after the onset of their disabilities as possible, (c) intelligent and consistent follow-through

service which will insure education, vocational guidance, training, and employment, adapted to their respective physical handicaps, (d) and for those severely disabled, visiting teachers, curative and sheltered workshops, and custodial facilities properly equipped for the physically handicapped. This all implies a constant education of the public in regard to the possibilities and rights of the disabled.

"We submit for consideration the proposition that this problem as a whole will not be expeditiously solved if it remains only and wholly a part of the general health, welfare, educational and industrial development of our country. It must be promoted and fostered by those having a special interest in and knowledge of the problem who will insist upon high standards of service on the part of those dealing with the disabled and upon a continuous service from discovery to employment. ..."

"One further suggestion is that at the National Conference of Social Work all national agencies working in behalf of the physically handicapped, meeting as associate groups, take the first step in coordination by having in addition to their own group meetings one general meeting with a program on cooperation and allied interests. ... Possibly we shall find that a federation of agencies should be consummated on a sound organizational basis in order to establish a coordinated working program that may be administered constantly in a constructive and consistent manner."

118. Leigh, Constance. Newington Home for Crippled Children. Children's Institutions June, 1941. Vol. 1, No. 11, pg. 14.

The Newington (Connecticut) Home for Crippled Children, which is described in this article by its Superintendent, is at once a hospital, a home, and a school for its 200 patients. Miss Leigh outlines the main services and purposes of each of these three divisions. She tells of various activities of the children which provide them with a well-rounded program of school, work and play, and help to prepare them for social adjustment and for vocational training and employment after they leave.

"We find our returned girls and boys taking their part in the school glee clubs, orchestras, scout troops, 4-H clubs, the local granges and other community organizations, all providing ability and resourcefulness in the ordinary processes of home and community living which contribute to the sum of usefulness, good adjustment, and consequent human happiness.

"...A real effort is directed towards having every handicapped boy and girl, who has the mental ability, complete a high school education, with specific training in vocation, business, and trade following. In the event of outstanding ability, efforts are made to further education, and funds somehow are always made available in the event of a girl or boy showing mental capacity of definite promise. ...the range of activities in which our graduates are engaged run all the way from high attainments in the university field to the humblest types of 'job'."

119. Linck, Lawrence J. Physically handicapped children in Illinois. Educational Press Bulletin, May, 1941. Vol. 32, No. 4, pg. 20.

120. MacDonald, Mary E. Social Service and Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Policies The Social Service Review, June 1941. Vol. 15, No. 2, Pg. 302.

This 26-page article tells the history of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act and traces and explains the liberalization of policies governing both

the eligibility of persons for vocational rehabilitation and the types of services (training, prothesis, examinations, maintenance, etc.) which may be purchased for the client from Federal and State matching funds.

"Federal funds may be used for vocational training and the supplies necessary in the training; for artificial appliances, when part of a comprehensive plan of rehabilitation; for travel of clients; for their living expenses during training; and, finally, for placement equipment in skilled-service occupations. Federal funds may be used for examinations of applicants to determine their eligibility and capacity to utilize the service and to aid in deciding upon the program most suitable for them. Federal funds may not be used, however, to ameliorate or remove permanent physical disabilities by means of medical or surgical treatment. This is the one important gap in the federally aided program of vocational rehabilitation. This gap remains to be closed before the program can be regarded as complete. ...

"...In evaluating the policies in retrospect, it must constantly be remembered that vocational rehabilitation was a new field in 1920 when federal aid was extended. At that time, although twelve states had passed rehabilitation laws, only six states had begun rehabilitation work, and no program had been in operation for a full two years. The federal agency was therefore called upon to establish policies with almost nothing to guide it.

"The improvements in technique during the twenty years of the program, the better-qualified personnel now in the state services, and important developments in related fields, such as in vocational guidance, make it probable that vocational rehabilitation will develop rapidly during the next few years. The 1940 liberalization of federal policies, moreover, appears to offer a sound basis for expansion of the service. With increased federal funds available and with the present increasing demand for skilled labor, rehabilitation departments should be able effectively to serve larger numbers of the disabled." *2nd*

121. Norris, Donald C., M.D., F.R.C.S. The Care of the Injured Industrial Worker. News Letter of The Central Council for the Care of Cripples. January, 1941. No. 5 Pg. 4
122. Orthopaedic Survey of Northern Ireland, An. News Letter of The Central Council for the Care of Cripples. January 1941. No. 5. Pg. 9.
123. Public Services for Children in Oregon. ("A Report of Child Welfare in Oregon for the Biennial Period July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1940.") State Public Welfare Commission, 507 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon. January 1941. 76 pp.

This report devotes two pages to a description of the state services for crippled children.

"During the biennium fifty-seven clinics have been held in twenty-four centers throughout the State. Crippled children have made 2,639 visits to these clinics. Crippled children have been provided with 19,245 days of hospital care for corrective treatment and have been provided foster home care, largely for convalescent purposes, to the extent of 6,987 days. The state register included 2,846 children during the biennium."

124. Quick facts about arthritis. R.N., A Journal for Nurses, May 1941. Vol. 4, No. 8, Pg. 13.

125. Rehabilitation Session, Annual Conference of the Illinois Vocational Education Association, Rockford, Illinois, March 28, 1941. Illinois Vocational Education Association, Springfield, Illinois. 1941. 45 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The Proceedings of a session whose general theme was "The Importance of Special Services and Related Factors in Planning Vocationally for the Physically Disabled." The following addresses are included:

"The History and Present Trends of Vocational Rehabilitation." by Tracey Copp
"Guidance and Counseling in Developing Vocational Plans," by Anna S. Elmen.
"Special Factors to Consider in Training the Tuberculous," by Dr. W. J.
Bryan
"Employment Obstacles in Placing the Physically Disabled," by Lester W.
Bartlett
"The Problem of the Physically Disabled Including Present Facilities and
Needed Services," by Lawrence J. Linck.

126. Selection of Physically Handicapped Individuals for Training in National Defense Vocational Training Classes. U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. and Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., May, 1941. 1 page.

This printed statement was sent out simultaneously by the Office of Education and the Bureau of Employment Security to their respective State affiliates. It states the principles involving utilization of physically handicapped persons in meeting the needs of the labor market through the defense vocational training program.

"...No instructions implied or written should operate to bar the selection, when acceptable to employers, of workers with physical disabilities for training in occupations in which they can perform efficiently and without unusual hazard to themselves or their fellow workmen. ...

"The review of physical qualifications in the selection interview at the school and in the physical examination should be primarily for the purpose of determining the physical capacity of the candidate in terms of the specific job for which training is being considered. A general exception to this practice would be in the case of training for the needs of specific employers with a physical qualification standard which would bar the employment of individuals unable to meet the standard. ...

"Since physically handicapped workers will be expected to work alongside the nonhandicapped in actual practice, the general policy of nonsegregation in training classes should be adhered to. ..."

127. Services for Crippled Children in Tennessee. Tennessee Department of Public Health, 420 Sixth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. 1941. 14 pp.

A statistical study of 4,451 crippled children on the register of the Tennessee Crippled Children's Service on January 1, 1941 by age and diagnosis. There is a discussion of each major crippling condition which includes its prevalence in Tennessee by age and in comparison with other conditions, and which also recommends ways of preventing or controlling the condition in the future.

The following needs are listed: coordination of activities to insure continuous service; organized county committees to cooperate in providing local funds for hospitalization, care and education; and conveniently located centers of special education for the handicapped.

128. Silverman, A. Clement, M.D., F.A.P.H.A. An Institutional Outbreak of Poliomyelitis. American Journal of Public Health, June 1941. Vol. 31, No. 6. Pg. 593.

"An outbreak in a child caring institution in a fairly large city, apparently occurring as an isolated episode, at an unusual time, is described seemingly for the first time. It represents on a small scale a community outbreak, and shows a comparatively high incidence and paralytic rate.

"...the facts developed in this outbreak appear to support the view that the poliomyelitis infection was spread by direct personal contact."

129. Splints, Their Distribution and Use. National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York City. 1941. 10 pp. Free.

The Foundation has assumed the free distribution of Toronto splints and Bradford frames in epidemic areas and to indigent persons, regardless of age, who may need them. Over 3,000 of these appliances have been used during the past two years. This booklet describes in detail the method of distribution and the proper use of these orthopedic appliances.

130. Staff Education for Orthopedic Public Health Nurses-Cerebral Palsy. Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City. January, 1941 14 pp. 35¢ per copy. (Mimeographed)

"This pamphlet has been prepared for the use of the nurses of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children to assist them in teaching habit training to parents of children with cerebral palsy. This habit training is not intended to take the place of prescribed treatment, but may be taught either in conjunction with, or independent of, such treatment."

The first part of this booklet is a simple, concise explanation of the condition and the limitations and characteristics-physical, mental, and personal-which are associated with it. There is a list of symptoms for the nurse to watch for in detecting previously unrecognized cases in the infant and pre-school group and in the school age group. Most of the rest of the booklet is devoted to suggestions for the parent with reference to general health, nutrition, clothing, recreation, education, overcoming drooling, speech training, walking and other movements, eating habits, general hygiene habits, establishing a daily routine, and keeping simple progress records.

This booklet has the approval of the Association's Medical Advisory Committee composed of Drs. Benjamin P. Farrell, Kristian G. Hansson and Leo Mayer.

Periodicals

American Journal of Public Health, 374 Broadway, Albany, N.Y. Monthly, \$5 year; 50¢ copy
The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington D. C. Monthly, \$1 year; 10¢ copy
Children's Institutions, 152 W. 42nd St., New York City. Monthly. \$3 year.
Educational Press Bulletin, Room 100, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill. Monthly.
Sept. to May.
Journal of Exceptional Children, 1221 Boston Ave., Flint, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May.
\$2 year; 30¢ copy
News Letter of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, 34 Eccleston Sq., London, S.W.I. price 2d. per copy
Occupations, 425 W. 123rd St., New York City, Monthly, Oct. to June. \$3.50 year
R. N. A Journal for Nurses, Nightingale Press, Inc., Rutherford, N. J. Monthly.
The Social Service Review, Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago. Quarterly
\$4 year; \$1.25 copy.